August 16, 1775. NUMB. 2434.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

Pennsylvania, ss. *August* 8, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and settle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-house, on the 4th of September next, at 9 o' Clock in the Morning, to attend that Business; and purpose to proceed on the same, by Adjournments from Day to Day, until the whole is finished. The Trustees of the General Loan-Office, the several County Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all others concerned, are therefore desired to have their respective Accompts prepared for Examination and Adjustment, at the Time and Place aforesaid. All such who shall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accompts and Vouchers, before the 16th of the same Month [at which Time it is intended to settle the Provincial Treasurer's Accompts] must expect the Committee will be under the Necessity of REPORTING such NEGLECT to the Assembly at their next meeting.

Just published, and ready to be delivered,

Printed and sold by R. AITKEN, *Printer and Bookseller, opp site the London Coffee-house, Front-street,* Philadelphia,

Dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North-America.

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MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
OFFICERS DETACHED IN THE FIELD:
CONTAINING,

A SCHEME FOR FORMING A CORPS OF A PARTISAN. Illustrated with 12 Copperplates of the Manœuvres necessary in carrying on the *PETITE GUERRE*. By ROGER STEVENSON, Esquire.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Though we have numberless Treatises on Military Subjects, it has always been regretted that none of the Authors have descended lower than to instruct Generals in the Operations of Armies, excepting those who confine themselves to the Duties of the Parade and Garrison; so that inferior Officers have had no Source from whence they could derive Instruction on the Duties of their Sphere in the Field, even though they may have ransacked all the military Writers from Vegetius to our Books of Discipline. The Instructions on the sublime Parts of War are perfect, none however but General Officers have occasion to consult them for any Purpose but Speculation, while the Art of carrying on the *Petite Guerre*, and fortifying lesser Posts in the Field, which is the Business of every Rank, has remained unheeded, as if unworthy the Notice of military Writers.

Every one knows of what Importance even the smallest Detachments are to an Army, and must be sensible that if they happen to be commanded by Officers who are ignorant of their Duty they can neither expect to procure Advantage to the Army, or Honour to themselves; but as it is only on occasion of being employed in commanding small Detachments, that inferior Officers can hope to signalize themselves, the Knowledge of this particular Branch is an Object the most worthy of their Study and Regard.

If to the Science of Posts be added the Manœuvres of the Partisan in secret Marches; occupying, defending, or attacking Posts; reconnoitring Countries, or the Enemy; placing of Ambuscades; Pursuits, or Retreats, &c. the whole Method of carrying on the *Petite Guerre* will be known.

N. B. A complete and elegant MAP of the Country, shewing the Seat of the present unhappy Civil War in North-America. To which is added, a beautiful Draught of the Provincial Camp: Likewise, a Perspective View of Boston, and General Gage's Lines. *Price Five Shillings.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE,

On the 4th of September next, at the late dwelling-house of Theodore Meminger, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets,

A LARGE and fresh assortment of capital DRUGS, lately imported from London; also a great variety of articles from Germany, including simples, preparations, and various compounds; likewise a compleat sett of shop furniture, of the newest fashion, neatly labeled; retorts and receivers, phials of different sizes, marble mortars, and various utensils made use of in the apothecary's business; many of the capital drugs are weighed off in small lots for the convenience of city and country physicians that may incline to purchase, persons purchasing to the amount of Thirty Pounds and upwards, are to have 3 months credit, giving security, if required, and for all lesser sums ready money is expected; the sale to continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

All persons that are indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are requested to make speedy payment, and those that have any just demands, are desired to furnish their accounts, properly attested.

MARY MEMINGER, Executrix,
ISAAC BARTRAM, and
SEYMOUR HART, Executors.

The Distilling of Cordials of all kinds, as heretofore, is carried on at the late dwelling-house of the said deceased, by the Widow, who has for sale, French brandy, Geneva, cherry brandy, wine bitters, lavender water, Hungary water, syrrup capillaire, wine bitters, rose and mint waters, and divers other simple waters; she would be much obliged to their former customers, and others, for a continuance of their favours; orders from the country will be duly complied with. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 4th of June, from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, an English servant man, names JAMES JONES, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, by trade a Blacksmith, has short light coloured hair, stiff neck, a scar along his right jaw bone, and it is continually running, he says it is the King's evil, and hath been much broken out about his legs and arms; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a blue surtout coat, a dark coloured outside jacket, a double breasted velvet jacket, a pair of velvet breeches, thread stockings, and half-worn shoes, with a piece cut out of the upper leather. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL WHEELER.

N. B. It is expected he will attempt to deceive people, by pretending to be a deserter from the army. § 3t. tf.

A *SPEECH*, intended to have been delivered in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in Support of the *AMERICAN CONGRESS' PETITION* to the *KING*.

(Continued from our last.)

6th. THE Officers of the Customs are impowered to break open and enter houses, without the authority of any Civil Magistrate.

The 7th of his present Majesty's Reign, *c.* 41, enables the Crown to appoint Commissioners of the Customs in America, *with the same powers and authorities as were, before the passing this Act, exercised by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force.*

Let us then see, Sir, what are the powers given by Law to the Commissioners of the Customs in England.

It is enacted by the 12th *Car.* II. ch. 19, "That if any "person, or persons, shall cause to be loaded or conveyed "away any customable goods, without due entry and "payment of the Customs, then, and in such case, *upon "oath* thereof made before the Lord Treasurer, &c. or "Chief Magistrate of the part or place where the offence "shall be committed, or the place next adjoining there-"unto, it shall be lawful to and for the Lord Treasurer, "&c. to issue out a *warrant* to any person, or persons, "thereby enabling him or them, with the assistance of "the Sheriff, Justice of Peace, or Constable, to enter into "any house, *in the day time*, where such goods are sus-"pected to be concealed. Provided always, that no "house shall be entered by virtue of this Act, unless it "be in the space of *one month* after the offence supposed "to be committed. Provided also, that if the informa-"tion whereupon any house shall come to be searched, "shall prove to be false, that then, and in such case, the "party injured shall recover his *full damages and costs* "against the Informer, by action of trespass to be there-"fore brought against such Informer."

In this country, then, the security of the subject is, that the King's Officers cannot enter his house but by warrant on oath, guarded by the presence of a Peace Officer—in the day time—within one month after the supposed offence—and that a false information is subject to damages and costs.

If it shall appear, Sir, that all of these securities, one only excepted, are taken from the subject in America, I trust that this Honourable House will, to a man, pronounce it arbitrary and unconstitutional. Yet, so it is; for His Majesty's Commission empowers the Commissioners, Collectors, Deputy-Collectors, Ministers, Servants, and other Officers, "from time to time, at their, or any of their *wills and pleasures*, in the day time, to *enter and go* into any warehouse, shop, cellar, and other place, where any goods, wares, or merchandizes lie concealed, or are *suspected to lie* concealed, whereof the Customs or other duties have not been paid; and the said house, warehouse, shop, cellar, and other place, to search and survey, and all and every the trunks, chests, boxes, and packs, then and there found, to *break open*."

Under the operation of this Commission, a man's house in America ceases to be his castle. His papers, his property, his private concerns, his domestic retirement, and even the honour of his family, are at the mercy of any ruffians who may be occasionally employed in the Customs. It is true, the powers of this Commission have not been executed in their full extent, because, Sir, the bearers of it did not find passive obedience enough in the Americans to render the experiment safe. But the very existence of such powers is a dangerous indignity which a Free People ought not to endure. Judge Blackstone has told us truly, and, what is of ten times more authority, the heart of every Freeman tells him, that "the true Liberty of the "Subject consists not so much in the *gracious behaviour*, "as in the *limited powers* of the Sovereign. * It is the "glory of the British Subject, that he is governed by "*Law*, and not by *Will*." *Anglorum populi, propriæ Libertas.*

8th. The Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made entirely dependent on one part of the Legislature for their salaries, as well as for the duration of their commissions.

The former establishment was, that the Judges were *appointed by the Crown, durante bene placito;* and the *Representatives of the People voted their salaries* yearly. Thus being balanced equally, they were kept in the middle line of their duty. If they acted with partiality against the people, they hazarded their salaries; if against the Crown, their places. But this impartial administration of justice not favouring the views of Governors Bernard and Hutchinson, they represented constantly against it; and in the year 1772, the Judges salaries were ordered to be paid out of the Revenue, raised without the consent of the People, and not by grants from the Assembly.

Nothing could have alarmed the People more than this measure. It destroyed totally that check which secured an equal dispensation of Justice. It rendered their lives, liberties, and property insecure, while in the arbitration of Judges dependent for their seats, their pay, and their promotion upon the Crown. The independency of the Judges is so obviously essential to a due administration of the Laws, and this to the Liberties of the Subject, that no doubt could be entertained of the intention with which they were rendered dependent. The political history of their parent country had taught them the evils their ancestors had experienced from the conduct of Judges so circumstanced, even with the terror of impeachment to restrain them from partial and arbitrary decisions. They knew, Sir, that this was one of the first grievances complained of in the oppressive reign of Charles I. Nor had they forgot how much due praise his present Majesty received for rendering the Judges of England still more independent, by establishing their salaries for life. They saw with concern the principles which apparently governed that Act entirely reversed, and so fatal a distinction made between his Majesty's subjects in Great-Britain and America. They therefore represented in their Addresses and Petitions, "That as the Judges held their places *during* "*pleasure*, the enjoyment of their salaries from the same "hand, and during the same pleasure, was big with the "most fatal evils."

9th. Counsellors holding their Commissions during pleasure exercise legislative authority.

This institution is one of the principal objects in the regulating Act of last year, for subverting the chartered rights of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay. By their charter, the Council, which constitutes one branch of the Legislature, was chosen annually by the Representatives of the People, and approved of or rejected by the Governor. This mode operated as a check on each side, and rendered that body as nearly similar to the House of Lords as possible, in point of impartiality and independence. For a dependence on both the Crown and the People made them in effect dependent on neither, when in opposition; and thus they maintained that constitutional ballance for which the middle branch of the Legislature is calculated. But as a system unhappily prevails, of diminishing the influence and dignity of the democratic part of the Constitution, in order the more effectually to abridge the Liberties of the People, the Members of the Council, now rendered dependent on the Governor for their appointment, and continuance in office, are authorized to persevere in the exercise of Legislative authority. Thus the Crown comes into possession of two branches of the Legislature, dependent on its mere will and pleasure for their existence. By this manœuvre the ballance of the Constitution is entirely destroyed, and the middle branch of the Legislature, instead of being a salutary check on the other two, is a dangerous instrument in the hands of the Crown against the Liberties of the People.

This innovation is justified by the example of many other Colonies, in which the same practice prevails. But in them it is felt as an evil, and known to be an usurpation. They have no legal authority for acting as a separate branch of the Legislature; they had no such power at the beginning of their appointment; and the steps by which they gradually assumed it have been clearly pointed out †. It is therefore conceived to be a very strange doctrine, that a dangerous usurpation upon the Constitution in one Province shall justify a deliberate violation of the chartered rights of another; that instead of repressing evils you should extend them, and substitute imperfection in the place of what before was perfect. In days less evil, and with men less inimical to Constitutional Liberty than our present Ministry, it would have seemed more proper to argue, that, as the constitution was more perfect, and better modelled after that of England in one Province than in others, the better form should be communicated to all, and the Councils through all America be rendered independent. But this, Sir, is not the day of salutary reformation.

That the People are alarmed at this institution of the Council will not, I hope, be imputed to a factious spirit, or to the perverted judgment of over-heated imaginations, when I shew you, that a learned Judge, now living, has deliberately declared, That if such a case should happen, the Constitution would be destroyed. "For if ever," says he, "it should happen, that the independence of "any one of the three branches of the Legislature should "be lost, or that it should become *subservient to the views* "of *either* of the *other two*, there would soon be an end "of our Constitution." ‡

10th. Humble and reasonable Petitions from the Representatives of the People have been fruitless.

It is painful, Sir, to wade through such a mass of injuries as have been accumulated upon your unhappy fellow-subjects in America. Seven years of supplication for redress has produced only re-iteration of wrongs; and complaints have been invariably followed by additional irritation. Perhaps nothing can more effectually embitter the cup of human woe, and render it intolerable, than derided complaints, and ineffectual supplication. I do not know a single instance in history, wherein rulers have not sooner or later experienced the fatal consequences of despising the complaints of the People, and aggravating their injuries. It is an observation of Cicero, and ought to be written in letters of gold, "That the hatred of the peo-"ple is able to ruin the most absolute authority."

Sir, every Assembly in America long ago, that is, at the re-commencement of the unconstitutional system of taxing them without their consent, petitioned all branches of the Legislative for redress. Since that, the Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay have repeatedly sent their supplications to the Throne for the same purpose. What has been the consequence? The Petition now before you, the last I conceive with which America will ever trouble this Country, if it be rejected, tells you they have been fruitless. Would to God, Sir, they had been only fruitless! The petition for redress of one grievance has been the fertile mother of a thousand more. Was the Revenue Act complained of? Troops were quartered in their towns, directly contrary to an Act of Parliament, to enforce it with military vigour? Did they state that their trade was embarrassed and impeded by the perpetual stoppages, searchings and seizures of their vessels upon frivolous pretences?—The men of war were suffered to harrass them still more by pressing their sailors, in violation of another express Act of Parliament to the contrary. Did they represent the grievance of being tried in all Revenue causes without Jury, and by a dependent Judge?—It is answered, By rendering all their Judges dependant.

* Comment. Vol. iv. p. 426.

† See an Answer to Considerations on the Proceedings in South-Carolina, and the History of Jamaica, V. I. p. 269 and 203.

‡ Blackstone's Comment. V. I. p. 59.

by ordering them to be seized upon for felonies and treasons without any intervention of a Grand Jury, and brought over to England in order to deprive them of the sacred trial by a jury of the vicinage. Their complaint against their Governor, for having secretly advised the abridgment of their chartered rights, was answered by an Act of Parliament actually abridging, or rather totally subverting them. Instead of restraining the military power, which, to the great alarm and danger of the People, had been advanced above that of the Civil Magistrate, an Act was passed to encourage murder, by rendering it impracticable to bring the perpetrators of it upon the People of the Province to public justice. In fine, the uneasiness of the Town of Boston under the vexatious restraints imposed upon her trade, and a military power forced upon her, was removed by taking away her Port, and blocking up the Town both by sea and land.

These, Sir, are facts of common notoriety. They are grievances that cannot be endured—they cannot come to good.

But alas, Sir, their Petitions have not only been thus fatally productive of accumulated griefs, but even the very attempt to represent their grievances was branded by the Earl of Hilsborough, in his Majesty's name, as tending to create unwarrantable combinations, and to excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of Parliament. They were commanded, under pain of dissolution, to rescind the very Resolution that gave birth to a Circular Letter from one Assembly, informing the rest, "That the House had humbly represented to the Ministry "their own sentiments, that his Majesty's high Court "of Parliament is the Supreme Legislative Power over "the whole Empire; that in all free States the Constitu"tion is fixed, and as the Supreme Legislative derives "its Power and Authority from the Constitution, it can"not over-leap the bounds of it without destroying its "own foundation; that the Constitution ascertains and "limits both Sovereignty and Allegiance, and therefore "his Majesty's American Subjects, who acknowledge "themselves bound by ties of Allegiance, have an equi"table claim to the full enjoyment of the fundamental "rules of the English Constitution; that it is our essen"tial, unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the "British Constitution as a fundamental Law, and ever "held sacred and irrevocable by the Subjects within the "realm, that what a man has honestly acquired is abso"lutely his own, which he may freely give, but which "cannot be taken from him without his consent; that "the American Subjects may, therefore, exclusive of any "consideration of Charter Rights, with a decent firmness, "adapted to the character of Freemen and Subjects, as"sert their natural Constitutional Right; that as they "have too much reason to believe, that the enemies of "the Colonies have represented them to his Majesty's "Ministers and the Parliament as factious, disloyal, and "shewing a disposition to make themselves independent "of the Mother Country, they have taken occasion, in "the most humble terms, to assure his Majesty and his "Ministers, that, with regard to the People of this Pro"vince, and, as they doubt not, of all the Colonies, that "charge is unjust."

This, Sir, is the Letter which roused such resentment, and kindled such wrath in his Majesty's Ministers, which they loaded with such opprobrious epithets, and for which they have incessantly pursued that devoted Province with the mighty vengeance of all the excited powers of King and Parliament.

(To be continued.]

By the Captains CALLENDER *and* MILLER, *from London, and Captain* MONTGOMERY, *from Lisbon, we have the following Advices.*

LONDON, June 12.

MINISTRY have at length received advices from America, and in the Gazette of Saturday evening, the substance of those advices was related in the following manner.

London Gazette (Whitehall) June 10, 1775.

Lieut. Nunn, of the navy, arrived this morning at Lord Dartmouth's, and brought letters from General Gage, Lord Percy, and Lieut Col. Smith, containing the following particulars of what passed on the 19th of April last, between a detachment of the King's troops in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and several parties of *rebel* Provincials, viz.

General Gage, having received intelligence of a quantity of military stores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpose of supplying a body of troops to act in opposition to his Majesty's government, detached on the 18th of April at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith, of the 10th regiment, and Major Pitcairne, of the marines, with orders to destroy the said stores; and the next morning eight companies of the 4th, the same number of the 23d and 49th, and some marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy to support the other detachment.

Lieut. Col. Smith finding, after he had advanced some miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, dispatched six companies of light infantry, in order to secure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people under arms on a green, close to the road; and upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to enquire the reason of their being so assembled, they went off in great confusion, and several guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a stone wall, and also from the Meeting-house and other houses, by which one man was wounded, and Major Pitcairne's horse shot in two places. In consequence of this attack by the *rebels*, the troops returned the fire, and killed several of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing farther happening, where they effected the purpose for which they were sent, having knocked off the trunions of three pieces of iron ordinance, burnt some new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage wheels, and thrown into the river a considerable quantity of flour, gunpowder, musket balls, and other articles. Whilst this service was performing, great numbers of the *rebels* assembled in many parts, and a considerable body of them attacked the light infantry posted at one of the bridges, on which an action ensued, and some few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord they were [illegible] annoyed, and had several men killed and [illegible] the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, [illegible] ambushes; but the brigade under the [illegible] having joined them at Lexing[illegible] cannon, the rebels were for a [illegible] as the troops resumed their [illegible] upon them from behind stone [illegible] in that manner a scattering [illegible] march of fifteen miles, by which means several were killed and wounded; and such was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men, who fell into their hands.

It is not known what numbers of the rebels were killed and wounded, but it is supposed that their loss was considerable.

General Gage says that too much praise cannot be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that Lieut. Col. Smith, and Major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their usual intrepidity.

Return of the commission, non-commission officers, rank and file, killed, wounded and taken prisoners, on the 19th of April, 1775, in the CIVIL WAR COMMENCED IN SUPPORT OF THE USURPATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Fourth, or the King's own regiment. Lieut. Knight killed; Lieut. Gould wounded and prisoner; three serjeants and one drummer wounded; five rank and file killed, twenty-one wounded, and eight missing.

Fifth regiment. Lieut. Thomas Baker, Lieut. William Cox, Lieut. Thomas Hawkshaw, wounded; five rank and file killed, fifteen wounded, and one missing.

Tenth regiment. Lieut. Col. Francis Smith, Captain Lawrence Parsons, and Lieut. Wald Kelly killed; Ensign Jeremiah Lester, wounded; one rank and file killed, thirteen wounded, and one missing.

Twenty-third regiment. Lieut. Col. Berry Bernard wounded; four rank and file killed, twenty-six wounded, and six missing.

Thirty-eighth regiment. Lieut. William Sutherland wounded; one Serjeant wounded; four rank and file killed, eleven wounded.

Forty-third regiment. Lieut. Hull wounded, and prisoner; four rank and file killed, five wounded, two missing.

Forty-seventh regiment. Lieut. Donald M'Cloud and Ensign Henry Baldwin, wounded; one Serjeant wounded, five rank and file killed, twenty-one wounded.

Fifty-second regiment. One Serjeant missing; three rank and file killed, two wounded.

Fifty-ninth regiment. Three rank and file killed; three wounded.

Marines. Captain Souter and second Lieut. M'Donald wounded; second Lieut. Isaac Potter missing; one Serjeant killed, two wounded, one missing; one drummer killed; twenty-five rank and file killed, thirty-six wounded, five missing.

Total. One Lieut. Col. killed. Two Lieut. Colonels wounded. Two Captains wounded. Nine Lieutenants wounded. One Lieut. missing. Two Ensigns wounded. One Serjeant killed, four wounded, two missing. One Drummer killed, one wounded. Sixty-two rank and file killed, one hundred and fifty-seven wounded, twenty-four missing.

N. B. Lieut. Isaac Potter reported to be wounded and taken prisoner.

(Signed) THOMAS GAGE.

June 15. Robert Timpson, Esq; is appointed to the command of a company in General Gage's regiment of foot.

Monday and yesterday several vessels were taken up in the river, on government contract, to carry troops to America.

The Aldermen Thomas and Rawlinson have declared themselves candidates for the Shrievalty the ensuing year. The Aldermen Hayley and Newnham are to be the popular candidates.

It is said that the militia in every county will be ordered to be drawn up and exercised, that they may be ready to march on a short notice, as soon as Government shall want them to do duty at the several garrisons and other places in this kingdom, in the room of those soldiers which are to be sent to America and Ireland.

Yesterday, while Lord Townshend was with his Majesty in conference at St. James's, a messenger, who was sent with all expedition from the Ordnance-office in the Tower, waited on his Lordship with a packet of letters and papers, which had but then arrived from America, which were delivered to his Lordship in presence of the King. It was said the letters contained nothing extra, but affairs relative to ordnance business.

Last Tuesday arrived at Dover, the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from New-York. She sailed from thence two days after the packet. The Captain left his ship at Dover, and came to town yesterday.

June 17. We hear that four regiments of foot will be shortly sent to reinforce the army under General Gage, and that orders will be given to the Lord Lieutenants of sixteen counties to cause the militia to be embodied within their respective commanderies.

Yesterday a grand Board of Treasury was held, after the breaking up of which Lord North attended the Council at St. James's; an express was immediately afterwards sent off to General Gage from Lord Dartmouth's office.

A courier arrived at St. James's yesterday express from Spain, with some dispatches of importance to our Court.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 15.

"Sailed the Navy sloop of war, Capt. Sutherland, for Plymouth. The shipwrights who left off work yesterday, on account of their grievances not being redressed (Lord Sandwich being called on important business to town) amounted to 400; so that this town is in a state of confusion."

Yesterday a commission passed the great seal, giving full power and authority to Josiah Martin, Esq; his Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of North-Carolina, or to the Governor for the time being (after reciting that Herman Husbands, and divers others, had raised a rebellion, and levied war against his Majesty in that province, which hath been suppressed) to pardon, release, and forgive all treasons, felonies, and other crimes by them, or any of them, committed, the said Herman Husbands alone excepted.

A large train of artillery is now preparing at Woolwich, to be shipped off with all speed for America.

June 20. The Master General of the Ordnance has given orders for several tons of Ordnance stores to be shipped of as soon as possible for the use of the forces in America.

The Elector Palatine's death would most probably occasion a war in Germany, as the King of Prussia claims that Electorate. The Emperor has a similar claim; and France intends to espouse and strenuously support the Duke des Deux Ponts's pretensions to this same Electorate.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 16.

"Yesterday morning an express arrived here from the Admiralty, with orders for the following ships of the line to be got ready with the greatest expedition, viz. The Neptune of 90 guns—Superb, 74—Firm, 64—Essex, 64—and Windsor and America of 60 guns. The destination of the above ships is kept a profound secret."

We hear that General Gage has sent home for more light ordnance and stores; in consequence of which the necessary orders have been given. A transport sailed about three weeks or a month since with some of the above from the Tower, for the use of the troops in America.

The Two Friends, Captain Brewster, is arrived at Dover, from Philadelphia.

A Journeyman Taylor of Braintree, in Essex, who over a pot of beer had often bewailed the misfortunes of his country, cursed the Minister, and, like a true patriot, got drunk with his last sixpence; the moment he heard the Americans had defeated the King's troops, jumped from the board, and after hailing the glorious Goddess of Liberty to waft him to the pine-crowned mountains of New-England, desired his master would pay him his day's wages; adding, "I will no longer live in this d—d land of slavery, and be *clipt* to death by the *sheers* of ministerial oppression; they shall never *cabbage* me of my liberty, while I can weild a *bare bodkin;* no, I have a brother in Boston, and by G—d I will go and fight for him.

They write from Paris, that a French merchant, who carries on a very extensive woollen manufactory at Aberville, has lately received a premium of two thousand livres for fabricating a piece of broadcloth, pronounced by the best judges to be equal to any made in England, both in firmness, texture, and dye. It is computed he has near sixty tons of Irish wool in his warehouses, for the purpose of carrying on this important manufacture.

Orders are given for all artificers in the dock yards to work double tides, to fit out the men of war wanted for immediate service.

All the royal rewiews being now over, and the regiments marched into summer quarters, orders are sent to the commanding officers of the different regiments to complcat them to their full compliment of men.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 12.

"The Post Assembly, which is to be held to-morrow, for the purpose of considering an address to the King, in behalf of our oppressed American brethren, is likely to be the fullest ever known."

Dublin, June 10. We hear the following six regiments of foot are ordered to get ready to embark for America; the 15th regiment, commanded by Major-General Sir C. Thompson; 27th, by Colonel Eyre Massy; 28th, by Major-General Thomas Erle; 42d, by Lieutenant-General Lord John Murray; 46th, by Col. Hon. John Vaughan; and 55th, by Major-General Richard Earl of Cavan.

NORFOLK, *August 2.*

This town and neighbourhood have been much disturbed lately with the elopement of their Negroes, owing to a mistaken notion, which has unhappily spread amongst them, of finding shelter on board the men of war in this harbour, notwithstanding the assurances given by the commanding officers that not the least encouragement should be shewn them.

On Friday last a deputation from the common-hall of this borough waited upon the Captains Macartney and Squires, of the men of war now lying here, with the thanks of the Corporation for their conduct, in discountenancing the runaway slaves that have made application for service on board.

On Monday last arrived here from St. Augustine about 60 soldiers, on board the sloop tender, some time since belonging to Mr. Bowdoin, of the Eastern Shore. These, with about 40 more, which are hourly expected, are to compose a body-guard for his Excellency the Governor, at his intended place of residence, on board the ship William. The troops above-mentioned are under the command of a Captain and two Lieutenants; the Ensign, it is said, is on his way over land.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 4.

Lord Dunmore reviewed his 60 body-guardmen, lately arrived from St. Augustine, last Tuesday, at Gosport; and, we hear, that he daily expects an additional reinforcement, of 40 more soldiers, from the same place. His Lordship, it is said, as soon as they arrive, and when joined by the marines from the Mercury and Otter men of war, and a number of other *select friends* in different places, intends coming round to York-town; from whence, if not prevented, it is likely he will pay us a visit in this city, although he cannot expect the same cordial reception as on former occasions, but will probably be received with *such illuminations, &c.* as may make him forget his way to the palace. The good people of Virginia now consider Lord Dunmore as their *mortal enemy*, and will no longer brook the many gross insults they have received from him, which are daily repeated; and the *damn'd shirtmen*, as they are emphatically called by some of his minions, it is more than probable, will make some rue, before long, their ill-timed, base, and ungenerous conduct.

The men of war's officers, we are credibly informed, have been guilty of many outrages, both at Norfolk and Portsmouth; which ungenteel behaviour lately exposed one of them to the resentment of a certain Mr. O Shields, who drubbed him handsomely.

IN CONVENTION, July 24, 1775.

Resolved, That no flour, wheat, or other grain, or provisions of any kind, be exported from this colony to any part of the world, from and after the fifth day of August next, until the Convention or Assembly, or the Honourable the Continental Congress, shall order otherwise; that no quantities of the said articles, more than are necessary for the use of the inhabitants, be brought to, collected, or stored in the towns, or other places upon or near navigable waters; that the respective county committees be directed to take care that this resolve be effectually carried into execution; and that all contracts made for the sale and delivery of any such articles for exportation, between this time and the tenth day of September next, be considered as null and void.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, President.

(Copy) JOHN TAZEWELL, *Clerk of the Convention.*

CAMBRIDGE, *August 3.*

Last Monday morning, near Charlestown-Neck, a warm fire began between our advanced parties and those of the enemy, attended with cannonading from the enemy's works on Bunker's-Hill. We took two marines prisoners, and killed several of the regulars, with the loss of one man, belonging to Marblehead, who was killed with a cannon ball.

We hear that the enemy are about dismantling Castle William.

On Thursday last notifications were pasted up in the town of Boston, the purport of which was to inform all such of the inhabitants as were desirous of quitting the town, that they might give in their names to the town Major; great numbers immediately applied, and several have had permission to come out. The reason of this permission is owing to the scarcity of provisions. Gage thinking he must be obliged to furnish them out of the

King's ſtores, or let them ſtarve.—They were not permitted to bring out their effects.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 2.

Several men of war and two or three tranſports, ſailed laſt week from Boſton, where they were bound was not certainly known, but it is conjectured they are gone in ſearch of freſh proviſions.

On the ſame day we learn that a detachment of 300 men from our army, under the command of Major Tupper, were ſent to Light-Houſe iſland, on information being given that the King's troops were rebuilding it; the enemy perceiving our people coming, prepared to receive them; our troops were ordered not to fire until they landed, which they did and went boldly up to the enemy, killed ten or twelve on the ſpot, among whom was the commanding officer, and took the remainder about thirty-five in number, demoliſhed the enemy's work, and were preparing to embark, but the tide leaving them they were obliged to tarry till its return, mean time a large number of boats from the men of war came up, in order to reinforce the enemy on the iſland, and a ſmart firing from both parties commenced, our troops however got ſafe back with their priſoners, with the loſs of one man killed, and two or three wounded.

NEWPORT, *Auguſt* 7.

Laſt Thurſday morning the ſhips Roſe and Swan ſailed from this harbour, and carried with them a brig, belonging to Mr. William Tweedy, of this town, loaded with melaſſes, a ſloop belonging to Connecticut, loaded with melaſſes, and a ſloop freighted with ſugar and melaſſes for New-York. Theſe veſſels, we hear, were ſent to Boſton; a brig and ſloop belonging to Col. Joſeph Wanton, of this town, and a ſloop belonging to Meſſrs. Charles Wickham, Robert Stoddard and Benjamin Hicks, of this town, with ſimilar cargoes, were left behind and releaſed. The above veſſels all arrived here from the Weſt-Indies, within about a week before. *Impartiality.*

A gentleman from the American Camp, ſays—Laſt Wedneſday, ſome rifle-men, on Charleſtown ſide, ſhot an officer of note in the miniſterial ſervice, ſuppoſed to be Major Small or Bruce, and killed three men on board a ſhip in Charleſtown Ferry, at the diſtance of full half a mile; that General Gage had lately ſent armed ſchooners to Machias, or to ſome place near it, with caſh to buy live ſtock, and gave orders to take the ſtock by force, if the inhabitants would not ſell it, which they did refuſe, when the ſchooner's people attempted to take off the ſtock; upon which the innabitants roſe, made all the men priſoners, ſeized on the ſchooners and caſh, and ſhared about 5l. ſterling a man.

By ſeveral perſons who left Boſton by water laſt Friday fe'nnight, we are aſſured that offal beef was one ſhilling ſterling a pound there, and milk one ſhilli g ſterling a quart, and very rarely to be had at that price; and by a number of letters from thence, many perſons formerly good livers, had not ſeen more than one or two joints of freſh meat for 7 or 8 weeks.

Laſt Monday as two gentlemen from Philadelphia, with 5 others, were going from this town to Providence, in a two maſt boat, they were fired upon by the Roſe man of war and ſeveral barges, near Prudence; they run the boat aſhore and endeavoured to make their eſcape, but the people in the barges landed and took 5 of them, among whom were the Philadelphia gentlemen, who had a number of letters from different perſons at the Weſtward, which letters Captain Wallace, of the Roſe, got into his poſſeſſion, and gave out that they contained ſome mighty ſecrets relative to the deſigns of the Congreſs: The gentlemen and letters, we hear, have been ſent to Boſton.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 7.

Since our laſt nine Companies of Riſle-men from Virginia, Maryland and Pennſylvania, have paſſed through this town, on their way to head quarters at Cambridge.

NEW-HAVEN. Auguſt 10.

Since our laſt Col. Thompſon, one of the Colonels of the Riſle-men, and ſeveral other officers and volunteers, belonging to that body, have paſſed through this town, to join the army at Cambridge.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 10.

Laſt Tueſday the firſt diviſion of Col. M'Dougall's battalion of provincial troops ſailed, under the command of Lieut. Col. Ritzema, to join Major General Schuyler at Tinconderoga: They will ſoon be followed by the ſecond, under Major Zedwitz; and their Colonel is preparing immediately to follow with the third and laſt diviſion.

Laſt Sunday an expreſs arrived from Suffolk county, on Long-Iſland, with information that a number of tranſports, with a conſiderable body of troops from Boſton, under convoy of five ſhips of war, had appeared off Montock Point; that an officer landed, and requeſted to purchaſe a number of cattle and ſheep, which was refuſed. The particulars of the proceedings in conſequence of this demand muſt be deferred, till more authentic accounts are received. We hear that the officers of the county militia marched a large body of men to the place of their landing; and on Tueſday laſt Major General Wooſter, with the Connecticut forces, left their encampment at Harlaem, croſſed the Eaſt River at Hoorn's Hook, and marched with expedition to act in concert with the militia.

By a return expreſs who left the camp at Cambridge laſt Friday evening, we are informed that 6 ſail of tranſports ſailed from Boſton, under convoy of a man of war, ſome time ago, for the Eaſtward of Caſco-Bay, for forage; that they landed a number of men for the purpoſe; that while the men from the ſhips were landed, a number of men from the ſhore poſſeſſed themſelves of 5 of the ſhips, made the ſeamen and ſoldiers priſoners, and ſecured the ſhips out of the reach of the man of war.

Aug. 14. On Tueſday laſt a ſecond expreſs arrived in town from Long-Iſland, and informs us, that thirteen men of war and tranſports were lying at anchor in Oyſter Point Bay, near Gardiner's iſland, but had not landed any of their men, at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the expreſs came away.

A letter from Oyſter-Pond, Auguſt 8, received here laſt Thurſday, ſays, "Thirteen ſail of the miniſterial fleet is arrived off Gardiner's Point. A boat belonging to them has taken 20 ſheep out of a boat that Mr. Rufus Tuthill was carrying ſheep in from Plumb-Iſland to Long-Iſland; he had landed 30 head a little before he was attacked by the boat from one of the men of war."

Several gentlemen arrived here on Friday and Saturday laſt, that left the Camp at Cambridge the 5th and 6th inſtant: They confirm the different accounts of ſeveral ſmall ſkirmiſhes happening lately between the regulars and the troops of the *Twelve United Engliſh Colonies of North-America*, greatly to the advantage of the latter.

Some of the abovementioned gentlemen came by way of New-London, and inform, that when they croſſed the ferry there laſt Wedneſday, the miniſterial fleet lay at Gardiner's-Iſland, and were taking on board all the ſtock they could find there; that they were informed they had been ſome days before at Fiſher's Iſland, where they got ſeveral ſheep, and 36 head of cattle; that General Wooſter, with his troops, had got as far as the Oyſter-Ponds laſt Wedneſday, where he found Col. Fanning, with a large body of men.

Laſt Wedneſday evening an expreſs arrived here from Cambridge, which, it is ſaid, brings advice that General Pribble had brought an account, that ſix tranſports employed at Caſco-Bay to procure forage and proviſions for General Gage's army, had been ſurprized by 300 provincials in whale boats; five out of ſix of them were taken and ſecured in ſhoal water. Moſt of the men belonging to the tranſports were foraging aſhore when the attack was made. We are alſo told, that the rifle men had in one day killed ten of a reconnoitering party; and it is added likewiſe, that they have killed three Field officers. A centry was killed at 250 yards diſtance.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

Since our laſt arrived here the Georgia Packet, from Georgia, in which came paſſengers, the Hon. JOHN HOUSTON, ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES, LYMAN HALL, and Dr. ZUBLY, Delegates appointed to repreſent that Colony in the Continental Congreſs.

The Election of a new Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, will begin at Ten o'Clock this morning, at the State-Houſe.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Auguſt* 14.

Reſolved, That this Committee recommend to the inhabitants to chooſe the new Committee for ſix months.

Auguſt 15. It being repreſented to the Committee by the inhabitants of Southwark, that the mode of voting in a general ticket at the enſuing election is diſagreeable to them, it is now agreed and recommended that they vote for their repreſentatives in Committee in a ſeparate ticket.

Reſolved, That the fourth article of the Aſſociation of the General Congreſs be inſerted in the public prints; and that this Committee are of opinion, that by the ſaid reſolution no veſſel can be permitted to ſail for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt-Indies, after the 9th day of September next.

"*Fourth.* The earneſt deſire we have not to injure our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies, induces us to ſuſpend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the ſaid acts and parts of acts of the Britiſh Parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatſoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies, except rice to Europe."

Extract from the minutes of the Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

There is advice from Canada, that Governor Carlton having in vain endeavoured by fair means to engage the Canadians in the ſervice againſt the colonies, he attempted to compel them by force, on which there was an inſurrection of 3000 men to oppoſe that force; and that they did not diſperſe till they received aſſurances that no compulſion ſhould be uſed. It is ſaid they are determined to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality.

Corporal Creuſe, of the riflemen, now priſoner at Boſton, has ſent a letter to his comrades in the camp, informing that he was treated kindly by the Regulars.

The Addreſs to the Soldiers, *which has been printed at Cambridge, and diſperſed among the miniſterial troops, has the following indorſement.*

PROSPECT-HILL.	BUNKER'S-HILL.
I. Seven Dollars a month.	I. Three-pence a day.
II. Freſh proviſions, and in plenty.	II. Rotten ſalt pork.
III. Health.	III. The Scurvy.
IV. Freedom, eaſe, affluence, and a good farm.	IV. Slavery, beggary, and want.

Extract of a Letter from Frederick-Town, Auguſt 1.

"Notwithſtanding the Urgency of my Buſineſs, I have been detained three Days in this Place by an Occurrence truly agreeable.—I have had the Happineſs of ſeeing Captain Michael Creſſap, marching at the Head of a formidable Company, of upwards of 130 Men from the Mountains and back Woods, painted like Indians, armed with Tomahawks and Rifles, dreſſed in hunting Shirts and Mockaſons, and tho' ſome of them had travelled near 800 Miles from the Banks of the Ohio, they ſeemed to walk light and eaſy, and not with leſs Spirit than in the firſt Hour of their March.—Health and Vigour, after what they had undergone, declared them to be intimate with Hardſhip and familiar with Danger—Joy and Satisfaction were viſible in the Crowd that met them—Had Lord North been preſent, and aſſured that the brave Leader could raiſe Thouſands of ſuch like to defend his Country, what think you, would not the Hatchet and the Block have intruded upon his Mind? I had an Opportunity of attending the Captain during his Stay in Town, and watched the Behaviour of his Men, and the Manner in which he treated them; for it ſeems that all thoſe who go out to War under him, do not only pay the moſt willing Obedience to him as their Commander, but in every Inſtance of Diſtreſs look up to him as a Friend or a Father.—A great Part of his Time was ſpent in liſtening to and relieving their Wants, without any apparent Senſe of Fatigue or Trouble; when Complaints were before him he determined with Kindneſs aud Spirit, and on every Occaſion condeſcended to pleaſe without loſing his Dignity.—

"Yeſterday the Company were ſupplied with a ſmall Quantity of Powder from the Magazine, which wanted airing, and was not in good Order for Rifles; in the Evening, however, they were drawn out, to ſhew the Gentlemen of the Town their Dexterity in ſhooting; a Clapboard with a Mark the Size of a Dollar, was put up; they began to fire off hand, and the Byſtanders were ſurprized, few Shot being made that were not cloſe to or in the Paper; when they had ſhot for a Time in this Way, ſome lay on their Backs, ſome on their Breaſt or Side, others ran 20 or 30 Steps and firing, appeared to be equally certain of their Mark—With this Performance the Company were more than ſatisfied, when a young Man took up the Board in his Hand, not by the End but the Side, and holding it up, his Brother walked to the Diſtance and very coolly ſhot into the white; laying down his Rifle, he took the Board, and holding it as it was held before, the ſecond Brother ſhot as the former had done.—By this exerciſe I was more aſtoniſhed than pleaſed. But will you believe me when I tell you that one of the Men took the Board and placing it between his Legs, ſtood with his Back to the Tree, while another drove the Center. What would a regular Army, of conſiderable Strength in the Foreſt of America do with 1000 of theſe Men, who want nothing to preſerve their Health and Courage, but Water from the Spring, with a little parched Corn, and what they can eaſily procure in Hunting; and who, wrapped in their Blankets in the Damp of Night, would chooſe the Shade of a Tree for their Covering, and the Earth for their Bed?"

The Reverend Mr. HUNTER (whoſe Death was mentioned in our laſt) has left £100 to the New-Jerſey College.

On the 10th inſtant died, at Cohanſey, much lamented, aged 31 years, LUCY BOWEN, wife of DAVID BOWEN, Eſq; and the next day her remains, attended by a great number of ſympathetic friends and reputable inhabitants of different denominations, were depoſited at the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe in ſaid place.—She had been an orderly member of that ſociety, and a profeſſor of the religion of Jeſus, for many years, but was ſcarcely ever ſo well aſſured of the love of God to her ſoul as in her laſt ſickneſs.—Altho' God was pleaſed to afflict her with a lingering and tedious diſorder, yet ſhe bore up under it with wonderful patience, and chriſtian reſignation to the divine will, and left an honourable teſtimony of her faith in Chriſt; ſhe departed in a firm belief of her peace being made with God, through Jeſus his dear Son; and that heaven and eternal happineſs awaited her in a coming world.—*Not the leaſt doubt of future bliſs eclipſed her heaven born ſoul.*

On reading an Invitation to the Spinners in the Pennſylvania Gazette, Number 2433.

"When Julius Cæſar rul'd the World, and Rome,
"The Cloth he wore was ſpun and wove at home,
"His Empreſs play'd the Diſtaff and the Loom.

COME Siſters come, your injur'd Country calls,
Forſake the Toy-ſhop, Toilets, and the Balls;
Far nobler Arts demand your better Care,
That Female Worth a Monument may rear;
Your Modes of Dreſs and Tinſel Garbs forſake,
And uſeful Cloathing for your Country make;
That Peace and Liberty may be reſtor'd,
By eaſier Conqueſt than the fatal Sword:
As ſoon as e'er can make your own Supply,
May *North*'s fell Council and a *Gage* defy;
Since ſome wiſe Ladies that they may be free,
Do quite avoid the epidemic Tea,
Sure in their Faith we further may confide,
Since Slaves to Tyrants can't in Coaches ride:
The Wheel, the Loom, the Silkworm wou'd afford,
A Scene to pleaſe the Peaſant and the Lord;
And if the Ladies will their Wits beſtow,
'Twill ſoon polite and faſhionable grow;
But if you can't by other Means advance,
Spin the long Threads, and learn with them to dance.

Cheſter County, Auguſt 12, 1775.

WHEREAS it has been made appear, by the evidences of ſeveral of my fellow-citizens, that I JOHN BERGUM, have made uſe of ſundry expreſſions derogatory to the liberty of this country. I do hereby confeſs myſelf very much to blame for my behaviour, and do promiſe that I will for the future conduct myſelf as a true friend to America, and aſſiſt thoſe of the inhabitants thereof who are now ſtruggling againſt the encroachments of arbitrary power by every means I am capable of, and do freely and without conſtraint agree, that the above declaration be publiſhed in the Newspapers of this city, as witneſs my hand this 14th day of Auguſt, 1775, JOHN BERGUM, innkeeper, at the ſign of the Bull's-Head, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HENRY MILLER, *in Race-ſtreet oppoſite Moravian-alley, and by moſt of the other Printers and Bookſellers, in Philadelphia; alſo, by* Francis Bailey, *in Lancaſter, and* Iſaac Collins, *in Burlington; Price Nine pence a ſingle ſermon, and Six Shillings by the dozen,*

Defenſive WAR in a juſt Cauſe SINLESS.

A SERMON, preached on the day of the Continental Faſt, at Tredyffryn, in Cheſter county, before Captain Dewees's and part of ſeveral other companies met on the occaſion, from NEHEMIAH iv. 14. *Be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord which is great and terrible, and fight for your bretheren, your ſons and your daughters, your wives and your houſes.* By the Reverend DAVID JONES, A. M. Publiſhed by requeſt. *Our God whom we ſerve, is able to deliver us.* DAN. iii. 17.

N. B. In moſt of the above places, ſome copies of the author's JOURNAL, among ſome nations of Indians on the Ohio, in 1772 and 1773, are to be had. *Price* 1s. 6d. *or* 12s. *by the dozen.* ¶

JUST IMPORTED, AND TO BE SOLD BY HOWELL and DOUGLASS,

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet,

JAMAICA SPIRIT, ANTIGUA RUM, Muſcovado SUGARS, GINGER, JAMAICA and SPANISH HIDES, DEER SKINS. *Auguſt* 15, 1775. *theſ.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America,* is to be held in this City, on the 4th of October next, being the firſt Wedneſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

Germantown, Auguſt 9, 1775.

WHEREAS JOHN HUNTER, who followed the Buſineſs of Bleaching at Germantown for ſome Time paſt, on the 17th of July gave up all the Goods in the Bleach-field, to the Proprietor of the Place, in order that they might be finiſhed and delivered to the proper Owners; the Subſcriber gives this public Notice, that he is getting them done with all poſſible Care and Expedition, and will deliver them when finiſhed. He undertakes all Kinds of Bleaching, having got a Workman that underſtands the Buſineſs, ſo that Owners of Goods may depend on having them done in the beſt Manner. He alſo intends to take in dirty or ſtained Linen, ſuch as Table-cloths, &c. and will clear them to a good Colour, preferable to what they can be done at home, and as reaſonable. Cuſtomers in the City of Philadelphia, ſuch as Innholders and large Families, that have large Quantities, will be waited on, and the Goods delivered at their Houſes, when finiſhed, by leaving their Names and Places of Abode with MICHAEL EMMEL, at the Corner of Cherry-alley, in Third-ſtreet; where all Kinds of Goods for ſaid Bleach-field are taken in. JACOB COLEMAN. ¶

SEVERAL ſums of MONEY to be placed out at intereſt, on land ſecurity in the county of Philadelphia. Enquire of PETER THOMPSON, Conveyancer, in the city of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WENCH, ſtrong and healthy, a very good Cook, and capable of any Kind of Houſe-work. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Auguſt 9, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the township of Abington, a PIED COW, about 12 years old. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may take her away. JACOB HOLCOMBE. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Reedy-Iſland Neck, New-Caſtle county, on the 28th of July laſt, a NEGROE man, named *Jacob Parkins*, about [illegible] years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a yelloviſh colour, [illegible] tobacco and is very apt to aſk any perſon he ſees [illegible] he had an iron collar about his neck, when he [illegible] of old ſtriped holland trowſers, an old felt hat, and [illegible] coat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo as [illegible] have him again, ſhall be paid the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by WILLIAM [illegible]. ¶

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

IN No. 2431 of your paper I promiſed a few more remarks on the nature, cauſe and cure of bilious and putrid fevers, fluxes, &c. and agreeable thereto I beg leave to reſume the important ſubject, and by ſome additional obſervations manifeſt the happy iſſue of purſuing the purging courſe to effect, and the ill conſequences which followed the neglect of it.

Laſt winter theſe fevers raged much in the town of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, and were treated with cooling, diaphoretic and abſorbent medicines by moſt of the profeſſion. One indeed had, as he informed me, by accident diſcovered, that purging had a happy effect, and daring frequently to inſtitute it, he had obtained from the reſt the epithet of horſe doctor, for what was by them accounted a very harſh and injudicious method of practice. Soon after my arrival there I was applied to for a young man who was ſeized with one of theſe bilious or rather what Heiſter calls a meſenteric fever. The patient had great proſtration of ſtrength, falling of the countenance, and ſinking of the eyes. When I propoſed to purge him the fond mother trembled at the mention of it, alledging it was impoſſible he ſhould bear the evacuation, he was ſo amazing weak. I told her his weakneſs was all owing to the foul putrefying matter pent up in his bowels, and that being caſt out by purging, he would immediately appear a new man. She conſented, and was abundantly ſatisfied with the event, the diſcharges demonſtrating to her that nothing could have been more detrimental to him than their retention. I then ordered the patient weak warm punch, wine whey, ſago, ſalop, &c. with wine, roaſt apples, warm baked pears, &c. till another aggravation of the ſymptoms indicated a freſh flow of this putrid matter into the inteſtines. In the morning viſit I preſcribed a purging bolus to be given at the hour of ſleep, and left him. Near ten in the evening his father came and informed me that his mother had obſerved his ſtrength to fail ſo faſt, that ſhe dared not give him the bolus till I ſhould ſee him. I ſtepped with the old gentleman and found him indeed ſo low that I judged he could not have ſurvived two or three o'clock next morning, had nature been left to itſelf. However, to lighten the good lady's apprehenſions, I halved the doſe and gave it immediately. Between one and two it began to operate, and brought off ſuch a quantity of matter as the watchers declared nearly ſuffocated them. But what more than compenſated all their ſuffering was, that in leſs than an hour their ward ſat up in bed and drank freely of his uſual ſuppings, and never had a turn any way alarming afterwards.

Far otherwiſe did it happen with a principal merchant of that place, who at the ſame time was taken with the ſame epidemic fever, and treated with fever powders, muſk, and finally (when putrefaction was too late diſcovered) with clyſters of mephitic air, till the worthy gentleman left his friends and phyſicians to bewail their dependance on ſuch inadequate trifles till no method could avail him.

It may be obſerved that in the firſt recited caſe I allowed the patient a conſiderable interval between the days of purging. And in nicely determining how long this interval ſhould be, or whether one doſe ſhould not follow immediatly on the heels of the other, I am bold to ſay as much judgment is required as any phyſician in Chriſtendom is yet poſſeſſed of. What experience, with as cloſe reaſoning as I was capable of, has taught me, I am free to declare. If upon the firſt purging the patient appears lively, light and eaſy, it is certain that as much of the morbid matter as had found its way into the bowels is nearly carried off. In ſuch caſe a reſt of a few days, nay till ſome aggravation of the ſymptoms diſcovers that more acrid ſtuff has leaked out, is always favourable to the patient; and beſides the operation of the conſequent purge is commonly larger, as the humours are more ripe for a diſcharge. But in caſe no relief is obtained, but the fever ſtill remains, attended with ſpaſms, reſtleſſneſs, delirium, foul tongue, &c. it may well be ſuſpected the common duct is by ſome means obſtructed. No time is to be loſt when this is known, for it is certain that the corrupt juice of the liver has found paſſage to the maſs of blood by the vena cava. As this can be prevented only by returning it again to its proper channel through the inteſtines, I leave nothing uneſſayed that bids fair to compaſs this intention. It is well known that the means to effect this important end muſt be infinitely varied according to the age, ſex, circumſtance and peculiar diſpoſition of the patient; but from what is here laid down the rational practitioner will diſcover the grounds of a method which alone can be depended on to reſcue the ſick from the moſt imminent danger. I can only ſay in general, that in caſe the obſtruction is from ſpaſm, and that ſpaſm can be ſafely attempted by anodynes, nothing bids fairer for relief than ſufficient doſes of thoſe capital medicines. Should a violent acrimony, flown into the inteſtines, have drawn them into knots, expreſſed oils are proper: Calomel and rhubarb, and in ſome caſes the *vitrum antimonii ceratum*, or a ſmall portion of emetic tartar, joined with a common laxative draught will be found very ſerviceable.

I cannot but think *Hippocrates's cocta non cruda movenda niſi turgeant* * has reference to this matter. When purges have been given, and nothing very foul and fœtid has followed, I have never obſerved any conſiderable advantage from them. But quite the contrary happens from full and free diſcharges. It is now generally known that a *relaxation* from *ſpaſmodic ſtricture* is the cauſe of a favourable criſis, rather than any *concoction of the humours*. When that relaxation can be brought about, the humours are always in order to be carried off, provided putreſcent acrimony be their only fault; as their retention can only render them more hurtful to the body. In no one ſcience are we more apt to be miſled by the ſententious obſervations of great men than in phyſic. To the authority of the above quoted aphoriſm from Hippocrates, I had joined the caution of the celebrated Huxham againſt purging with draſtic medicines in low nervous fevers; as Huxham exclaims that he who ſhould preſume to inſtitute ſuch a thing would deſerve to have the guts of his brains purged. Hence any one may conclude, that the cooling and diaphoretic regimen was the alone ſafe and eligible one that was left to be purſued; but abundant experience has convinced me that nine in ten of the fevers of that type require nothing ſo much as purging. Indeed in the neglect of purging every other application is mere trifling. I am equally certain that from a neglect of purging till the morbid matter has obtained a degree of acrimony bordering on poiſon, and when by means of this moſt active menſtruum the fluids are all diſſolved into a putrid lixivium, any thing that ſolicits the bowels, and invites the flow of the matter that way, will in its conſequence ſeem draſtic enough. Antimonials are accounted the moſt draſtic pukes or purges that are now commonly uſed in medicine, and yet antimony has been deſervedly placed in a *triumphal car* near a century ago. Of late its uſe is ſtrongly reviving, and when regular phyſicians grow as familiar with it as ſome empirics have been, it will not be complained that the ſucceſs of the former comes ſo far behind that of the latter. All the marvellous cures aſcribed to quacks ſince the diſcovery of antimony have been found to have been effected by one preparation or other of that mineral; but as its operation was always acknowledged to be very uncertain, phyſicians who were attached to ſafe and pleaſant methods only, were ever loth to incur the imputation of running ventures, and therefore avoided the uſe of ſuch precarious medicines.

It will appear no wonder that the empirics have held the Methodiſts, Rationaliſts or regular bred phyſicians ſo long and powerful a ſcuffle, when it is conſidered that the celebrated Boerhaave declares, that 99 in the 100 of chronic diſeaſes have their ſeat or origin in the liver; and if my notions be well founded nearly the whole body of acute diſeaſes are to be ſought for there. Boerhaave himſelf and his learned commentator Van Sweiten, have left us quite in the dark in reſpect of hepatic medicines; nay even the very learned and ingenious Doctor Cullen honeſtly confeſſes, "how medicines act on theſe viſcera is at all times very difficult to explain."* This deſideratum, through divine favour, I have been happy enough to obtain, and can as rationally treat the diſeaſes of the liver as any other part of the body. Would to God I could as well depend on remedies for the ſtone in the kidnies, ureters or bladder; but even of this let not the ſagacious enquirer diſpair, as diſcoveries conceived beyond the reach of human power have often rewarded the toil of patient induſtry. In aſthmas, rheumatiſms and ſome ſtages of the gout, I have found ſuch happy effects from a cloſe attention to the nature and progreſs of theſe obſtinate diſorders, and a diligent application of ſuitable remedies to them, that I conceive a like attention of ſagacious obſervers, ſome to one, ſome to another of the moſt obſtinate diſorders, and powerful medicines would in time bring more to paſs than is now thought poſſible. Aſſiduity, patience and perſeverance are indiſpenſible requiſites for the improvement of medical knowledge. It was between four and five years before I compleated my firſt cure of the aſthma. Nay the virtues of the bark, and the regular mode of its exhibition, have been nearly two centuries in ſettling, and undoubtedly ſome things yet remain to render a further enquiry into it worthy of purſuit. A mere accident threw the cure of that filthy diſeaſe the *ſalt rheum* into my hands, and from the trials I have made of the remedy it ſeems as *a propos* as mercury to the —. All diſeaſes of the ſkin ſeem equally within the power of my ſpecific, which, on the death of a certain perſon from whom I in ſome meaſure ſtole it, I ſhall look upon myſelf at liberty to publiſh. Unleſs trial had proved it, who could have conceived that a frequent ſpitting of blood and purulent matter from the lungs, ſhould have been cured by an infuſion of the red-root, *galium tinctorum* of Kalm, in New-England rum? A life time ſpent in ſettling one ſuch important point is well laid laid out, as Swan obſerves in his notes on Sydenham.

I am, Gentlemen, reſpectfully yours,
THOMAS YOUNG.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1775.

* Lib. 1, Aph. xxii.

* Mat. Med. p. 203.

LORD *CHESTERFIELD*'s LETTERS complete, in four volumes, with neat bindings, are now ſelling by *ROBERT BELL*, in Third-ſtreet, *Philadelphia*.---Who hath alſo for ſale, a large collection of new and old BOOKS.

Alexandria, July 20, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FARM or PLANTATION, called Cornwall, lately the property of Lewis Stevens, Eſq; deceaſed, lying in Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jerſey, containing about 670 acres of land, about 380 acres of which are cleared, and the remainder exceeding well timbered; there are on ſaid farm, a good genteel ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a good kitchen, barn, waggon-houſe, and other neceſſary buildings, alſo a fine young bearing orchard, of 400 apple-trees, grafted with the beſt kind of fruit, and a good garden; the cleared land is divided into ſix fields, which are all watered by living ſprings, and about 50 acres of good meadow land, partly before the door, and a great part of which is watered; it is very pleaſantly ſituated, and is a very genteel country ſeat for a gentleman, or profitable place for a farmer, being in the neighbourhood of ſeveral houſes of worſhip, and two mills from two to four miles diſtant. The place will be ſold together or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer and intereſt of the concerned. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES PARKER, Eſq; of Perth-Amboy, or to Mr. JOHN IMLEY, of Alexandria, who are veſted with the fee ſimple, and will give a good and ſufficient deed of conveyance to the purchaſer for the ſame. ¶

Warminſter, Bucks County, Auguſt 16, 1775.

TAKEN by a Search Warrant, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, Five ſtriped and three white SHIRTS, a Man's Jacket, and a Pair of Stockings. The Owner, by applying to the Subſcriber, proving his Property and paying Coſt, may have them again. § JOSEPH HART.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Merion Parade, near the Sign of the Buck, on Saturday, the 5th of this inſtant Auguſt, a dark brown HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, branded on the near ſhoulder and flank with the letter M, a ſcar on the near buttock, above the ham, with a hole through the off noſtril, ſhod before, paces and trots. Whoever takes up and ſecures the horſe and thief, if ſtolen, and the thief convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for the horſe, ſaddle and bridle only, paid by DAVID YOUNG, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county. ¶

CAME to the plantation of GEORGE ETRIS, in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 20th of July laſt, a large black cow, with ſome white in her forehead, a white ſpot acroſs her ſhoulders, her belly and feet alſo white, and the ends of her horns black. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS STEGLETS late of Warwick, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, and ADAM KERR, Executors. *Auguſt* 11, 1775. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of WILLIAM PIM, in Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, ſome Time laſt Spring, Two STEERS, three Years old, one black and white, the other red with ſome white. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take them away. 1w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that about 16 months ago, when I, the ſubſcriber, was at Philadelphia with my waggon, a young man brought a BOX of SOAP, being about 100lb. to the waggon, and deſired me to carry it, and that his maſter would be with me with a letter, by which I might know to whom I ſhould deliver ſaid ſoap; but, whereas the maſter did not come, nor no enquiry hath been made for the ſaid ſoap, I therefore left the ſame at the houſe of PETER FETTER, in the Borough of Lancaſter. The owner may have it, by proving his property, and paying charges; he may alſo have further intelligence concerning the ſame, by applying to WILLIAM BAWSMAN, Eſq; at Lancaſter.

Auguſt 5, 1775. § FRANCIS SHOP.

Hereford, Auguſt 9, 1775.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Hereford townſhip aforeſaid, Berks county, commonly called Cuſhehoppen, a dark ſorrel HORSE, 5 years old, 15 hands high, paces and will trot ſometimes, is high faced, and a narrow white ſtripe on it down towards the noſe, one white foot behind, till half to the knee, ſome grey hairs intermixed in his mane, hath no brand-mark, was ſhod before. The night before a fine good ſaddle was ſtolen from a neighbour, with blue houſings. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, thief, and ſaddle, ſhall receive *Ten Pounds* reward, or *Five Pounds* for the horſe, and *Five Pounds* for the thief and ſaddle, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE WIEGNER. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN off the Common, near Philadelphia, two HORSES, both in very good order, the one a dark bay, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, a natural pacer, cat hamed, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſwitch tail, a ſore ſpot on his near ſide, under the ſaddle, goes heavy, and keeps his head low. The other a black Horſe, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, a blaze in his face, his off hind foot white, and has a ſore ſpot on the near ſide of his back. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and brings them to WILLIAM PEEDEN, at the Corner of Spruce-ſtreet, in Fifth ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of CHEESE, fit for preſent uſe, manufactured after the manner of Glouceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſe, and nothing inferior to either. Likewiſe a Quantity of clean Timothy Graſs Seed, of this year's growth. Enquire of ANN BROTHERTON, on Monckton Park, near Wilmington, Newcaſtle county. *Auguſt* 11, 1775. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Fifthday, the 17th day of Auguſt inſt. on the premiſes, a certain piece of land, ſituate in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, containing 35 acres, bounded by land of Matthew Ferguſon, and others; late the eſtate of John Strong; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Sixthday, the 18th day of Auguſt inſt. at the houſe of Elizabeth Scott, in Weſt Bradford townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt Bradford aforeſaid, containing 40 acres and 86 perches, and the uſual allowance; bounded by lands of Robert Thornton, Thomas Edmonds, and Joſeph Buckley; late the eſtate of ſaid Elizabeth Scott; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Seventhday, the 19th day of Auguſt inſt. at the houſe of Iſaac Taylor, in the townſhip of Thornbury, a tract of 184¾ acres and 38 perches of land, with allowance, ſituate in Thornbury aforeſaid; alſo a tract of 126¼ acres and 34 perches of land, with allowance, in Weſt Bradford townſhip; likewiſe the fourth part of three acres in Thornbury aforeſaid; and the moiety of two tracts of land, one ſituate in Thornbury, containing 216¼ acres and 31 perches, and the other in Weſt Bradford, containing 31¾ acres and 37 perches (3 acres of the firſt tract, and the right of Sarah Peirce in the two laſt excepted) bounded by lands of Richard Parks, Samuel Mendenhall, James Thomſon, John Peirce, and others; late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Taylor; ſeized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Seventhday, the 26th day of Auguſt inſt. at the houſe of Robert Crawford, in the borough of Cheſter, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, containing 80 feet front, and 120 feet in depth; late the eſtate of the ſaid Robert Crawford; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
And by the other Printers in Philadelphia: Alſo by Mr. *Hugh Gaine* in New-York, Mr. *Francis Bailey* in Lancaſter, Mr. *James Williamſon* in Wilmington, Mr. *Charles Young* in Baltimore, Mr. *William Aitman* in Annapolis, and Meſſieurs *Dixon* and *Hunter* in Williamſburg,

THE DUTY of STANDING FAST in our SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL LIBERTIES, A SERMON, preached in Chriſt-Church, *July* 7, 1775. Before the Firſt Battalion of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia; and now publiſhed at their Requeſt: By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE, M. A.

Likewiſe in the Preſs, and ſhortly will be PUBLISHED, THE *AMERICAN* VINE, a SERMON, preached in Chriſt-Church, before the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *July* 20, 1775. Being the Day recommended by them for a general Faſt throughout the united Engliſh Colonies. By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE, A. M.

TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARDIE,
At his Houſe, in SPRUCE-STREET,

MOROCCO Leather, Oil-Cloth, and Silk Umbrelloes; Men, Women, and Boys white Leather Gloves; Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Pound Pins, &c. &c.

To be RENTED, a commodious 3 ſtory Brick Houſe and Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, Chair-houſe, Stable, Hay-loft, Stable Yard, a Pump before the Kitchen Door, a Garden, very fit for a private Gentleman and Family, ſituate in Southwark, to the Southward of the Play-houſe, at the Entrance of the Paſſyunk Road. For Particulars, enquire as above. ¶

Cheſter, July 31, 1775.

MADE his Eſcape over the Wall of the Priſon Yard of Cheſter County, on the 20th Inſtant, a certain JOHN BOYD, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, with lightiſh coloured Hair, about 22 or 23 Years of Age; his Apparel uncertain, as he has Plenty of Change. Any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid BOYD, and deliver him into the Cuſtody of the Goaler of the ſaid County, ſhall have a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable Charges, paid by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. §

Cheſter, July 31, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 15th inſtant, a certain *Thomas Caſſedy*, about 5 feet 6 inches high; ſays he is apprentice to Abel Finley, in York county, Pennſylvania; he is pock-marked, has brown hair, was born in Ireland. His maſter is deſired to come, in four weeks from this date, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, by JOEL WILLIS, Goaler. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

A LETTER to those LADIES, *whose* HUSBANDS *poſſeſs a Seat in either* HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

Sure ye were made to temper Man,
We had been Brutes without ye. OTWAY.

LADIES,

I APPEAL to your knowledge.—Your huſbands return from either Houſe at a late hour, gloomy, diſcontented, and paſs the night ſleepleſs, yet unkind. Aſk them the cauſe, they anſwer, peeviſhly, that they are thoughtful and fatigued. This as you well know is very unpleaſant, and you would gladly ſooth them, if you knew how, into better temper: What think you is the true cauſe? I am afraid they do not much like this American buſineſs which you hear ſo much of; and that their conſciences are not altogether at eaſe. A noble Lord of the Lower Houſe, a few nights ago, undertook to prove that England, having a right to bind America by Laws in all caſes whatever, had a right, of courſe, to *tax*, and this right being queſtioned, it became proper, and even neceſſary, to exert it: and that, in ſo doing, we were proceeding upon the ſureſt ground of good policy and juſtice. This was plauſible, and you can ſcarcely conceive what ſatisfaction it produced; for, Penſioners or Placemen, we all love to have juſtice and policy on our ſide. It is true the Majority had taken their parts in this queſtion before, but however, it was a pleaſure to find they were accidentally in the right; and a little matter will quiet a ſick mind, if the man be in other reſpects in good health. I dare ſay you found the benefit of this argument in certain domeſtic ſatisfactions, good humour, Bank paper perhaps, and other *reaſonable douceurs*. But how, if this argument ſhould be found after all to be fallacious, new glooms and new diſcontents will follow. I am ſorry to diſturb their tranquility, but they will, and muſt be finally convinced, that the point does not reſt upon the *right* of making laws, but upon the *juſtice* and *equity* of the laws ſo made. You Ladies may underſtand this without much reading or reflection. *England* affirms that ſhe has a *right* of making laws for and binding *America* in *all caſes whatever*. I, *for my part*, aſſent to this, as a general propoſition. America, on her ſide, affirms that England has no *right* to do *wrong*, that is, to repeal the moral law, to deſtroy reaſonable or equitable compacts, and to break through the neceſſary relation of things. This is a propoſition which I likewiſe aſſent to. The firſt propoſition, then, muſt be limited to accord with the ſecond. England then, we muſt ſay, has a *right* of making laws for, and binding America in all caſes *not contrary to equity and juſtice*, that is, in all caſes to which *legiſlative right* can fairly extend; for legiſlative right has its *limits*, beyond which, if it paſſes, it is no longer *right* but *power*, that is, *naked power* without *right*, not *reaſonable legiſlation* but *tyranny*. But why are theſe diſtinctions made, ſays England, why is the general affirmation of *right* to be thus *expreſſly* and *capriciouſly* limited? becauſe, ſays America, we affirm that the laws impoſing taxes on the Provinces are contrary to *reaſon*, *juſtice*, *compact* and *relation*. Who ſhall be the judge of that, ſays England? Thoſe who have a *right* to *make the laws* muſt be the *final judges* of their *rectitude*. We cannot ſuffer *private judgment* to contravene a *public deciſion*. What we do of *right* we muſt maintain by *power*. But we *petition*, ſays America, and humbly *repreſent* and *remonſtrate*. We reject thoſe petitions, ſays England, and re-affirm the rectitude of the laws. Well then, ſays America, if you are determined to proceed, know finally, that if you are the *legal* or *political judges*, we, alſo, are *natural judges*. We think your conduct an enormous *abuſe* of political inſtitution, and will, thereupon, put your *power of inforcing* to the proof; and freely take on ourſelves the riſque and danger of *reſiſtance*. You are *rebels*, ſays England. You are *tyrants*, ſays America,—to the Almighty we appeal. Let *power* decide in *this world*, and *juſtice* in *the next*. And thus at laſt, the queſtion we find reſts here, Are theſe laws in their nature *juſt* or *unjuſt*?—Has England a *right* to make laws for the whole Britiſh empire, unleſs England will affirm that ſhe has a *right* of doing *wrong*, and of committing all ſorts of *tyranny* and *injuſtice* under *pretence* of *law*? This matter, plain as it is, is ſo far miſunderſtood on both ſides of the water, that for want of clear and preciſe ideas, each part make uſe of expreſſions producing mutual error and diſcontent. There does not ſeem to be wit enough on either ſide to ſettle even the *terms* of the *argument*. I was in hopes that Mrs. Carter, or Mrs. Macauly, or ſome other Lady of eminence and merit, would have lent their aſſiſtance on this occaſion. If what I have juſt ſaid does not appear ſufficiently plain, and if you are not fully informed concerning the juſtice or injuſtice of the laws, I will put a caſe, which ſhall not only elucidate the above reaſoning and diſtinctions, but which ſhall, at the ſame time, fully and fairly explain the *expediency* or *inexpediency*, *juſtice* or *injuſtice*, of the laws in queſtion. Let us then ſuppoſe that that *domeſtic* and *grave legiſlator*, a *huſband*, ſhould, after ſome fit of ſpleen, ſay, *Madam*, or *my dear*, I find my finances are in much diſorder, and I have been thinking of a new reſource. Your pin money, my dear, is conſiderable. You muſt pay me thirty per cent. upon the produce. You cannot be in earneſt, ſays the lady, you know that every farthing of it is laid out for our mutual advantage. It is laid out in neceſſary articles for my perſon. What expence, what extravagance am I guilty of? Beſides, I buy every thing of your own tenants, who are thereby enabled to pay their rents and employ other tenants, who, again, are enabled to pay theirs, ſo that your eſtate is improved to the whole amount; whereas, if you ſeize upon my pin money, not only I ſhall be diſhonoured and impoveriſhed, but your tenants will break, and your rents fail, and you will thereby loſe *power*, without gaining *wealth*. Theſe arguments are too artificial, Madam, I cannot wait this circuitous courſe of things: I am the ſole judge of *expediency*, and the money muſt be paid. But, my dear life, ſays the lady, is not this very *unjuſt*? Is there not a ſolemn compact between us? Have not you, for various conſiderations, aſſigned me this ſeparate article, and given me a power to tax, as it were, my own pocket (without accounting to you) for my own more peculiar neceſſaries and ornaments? You have no right, my dear, to diſpenſe with the obligations of *juſtice*. You queſtion my authority, Madam? I am very unwilling to do it, Sir; if you are in want of money, let me voluntarily aſſiſt you. Do not deprive me of that merit. Put my affection to the proof. You have hitherto found the ſincerity of it. It is my duty to run all fortunes with you, in ſickneſs and in health. No extremity ſhall make me deſert you. Only, do not commit *injuſtice*. Give me the merit of my love and obedience. Let it be a reaſonable ſervice. Do not render yourſelf unworthy of obedience in the very act by which you demand it. I can be *obedient* but not *baſe*. A *wife* but not a *ſlave*.—This is the language of rebellion, Madam.—This is the tone of tyranny, Sir.—Death and hell! Whips and chains ſhall inforce obedience.—I appeal to the law, Sir; and had rather ſubmit to *ſeparation* than *injuſtice*. Hard as it is, let me rather looſe your love by *juſt reſiſtance*, than incur your contempt, which my free ſoul cannot bear, by *baſe and ſervile ſubmiſſion*.——— This Ladies is exactly the caſe between England and America, except that a wife would be certain of relief from *the law*, whereas America muſt truſt to the uncertain deciſion of *arms*, and be compelled, at the beſt, to involve in final deſtruction the very power ſhe loves and wiſhes to obey.—Now, Ladies, how noble, how glorious would it be to the female character, if you would redeem your huſbands from guilt, and your country from ruin! To this end, I will relate a fact, and leave you to apply the tale.—In the reign of Charles the Firſt, the Crown claimed a power of taxing the people of England, as the Parliament now does the people of America, without their *conſent*. This claim of right was founded upon the pretence of urgent neceſſity, of which the Crown affirmed itſelf to be the only judge. This tax was called Ship money. The right was queſtioned, and the point came before the Judges for a legal deciſion. At this time the Judges held their places during pleaſure, and it was not therefore doubted but that judgment would be given for the Crown. On this occaſion, the wife of one of thoſe Judges exhorted her huſband to follow the dictates of his conſcience. He frankly confeſſed that the judgment he was about to give was contrary to law, but he reminded her, that if he reſpected his conſcience, he ſhould certainly be diſmiſſed; and he could not bear the thought of reducing her to poverty and diſtreſs. On this occaſion ſhe diſcovered the nobleneſs of her ſoul. She embraced him indeed, but ſhe treated his falſe tenderneſs and ignoble ſentiment with generous diſdain. She profeſſed the moſt ardent deſire of encountering the hardeſt poverty in the cauſe of virtue. She ſolicited, ſhe implored that he would not make himſelf unworthy of her affections, but that he would give her the ſupreme ſatisfaction of *eſteeming* the man whom ſhe was bound to *obey*. She willingly offered her *days* to the ſevereſt labour, upon condition only that ſhe might paſs the *night* in the boſom of an innocent and virtuous man. She prevailed, and, in the event, not only ſaved her huſband from guilt and diſhonour, but from priſons and impeachments, in which the reſt of the Judges were finally involved.

PATRICK WRIGHT, CONFECTIONER,
in Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Dunlap, Printer,

MAKES all kinds of Confections, viz. Fine Carraway comfits, almond ditto; ſugar plumbs; band ſtrings; corrianders; almond chips; barley ſugar; white ſugar candy; brown ſugar candy; citron peel; raiſins; red currant jelly; black currant jelly; preſerved raſberries; raſberry jams; marmalade; preſerved cherries; calves feet jelly. Biſcuits, viz. macaroons, dyet loaves, pound cake, biſcuit drops, ſpunge biſcuit, Queen cake; Ratafia drops; Savoy buiſcuit; Tunbridge water cakes; Shrewſbury cakes; Mancue biſcuits; almond rockie; royal harts; Torrong biſcuits; orange and lemmon chips; fine ginger cakes; fine capillaire, in bottles.

Said *Wright* has for ſale, ſugars, coffee, chocolate, nutmegs, pepper, rice, aiſpice.

N. B. The abovementioned biſcuit and cakes may be had upon an hour's warning; alſo all kinds of paſtry done in the beſt manner, and upon the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe all kinds of tarts, cuſtards, ſyllabubs, wedding and chriſtening cakes. ¶

IMPORTED from JAMAICA,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH P. WHITALL,
RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGARS, COTTON, and GINGER. ¶ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,
A HEALTHY NEGROE WOMAN, ſuitable only for the Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Muſtard, Chocolate, and Ground Coffee,
MANUFACTURED BY
WILLIAM NORTON, and COMPANY,
And now SOLD at their Store, on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, the 5th Door above Arch-ſtreet.
Where Merchants and Shop-keepers, in Town or Country, may be ſupplied, and good Allowances made for retailing.
N. B. They will give the higheſt Price for good Muſtard Seed.
Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1775. ¶

HORSES TAKEN IN AT
ANTHONY FORTUNE's
LIVERY STABLE, at the Sign of the Horſe and Groom, in Shippen-ſtreet, the ſecond Houſe from Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Horſes at Twenty-two Pounds per Year, Travellers Horſes at One Shilling per Night, good and convenient Graſs Lots, well watered, for Paſture, on the loweſt Terms. ¶ 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,
A HEALTHY NEGORE Woman, 27 Years old, and two Children, the one better than two Years old, and the other ſeven Months; the above Woman is ſold for no Fault, only for Want of Employ, and is fit for any Kind of Houſe-work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

THREE POUNDS REWARD.
RUN away, on the 22d inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named James Clemmens, *about 5 feet 8 inches high, is much addicted to get drunk, and has been brought up as a waiter in a tavern; has ſhort brown hair; a brown broadcloth coat, with pockets in the folds, new crimſon flowered jacket, with old cloth in the back, buckſkin breeches, blue flowered ſtockings, new ſhoes, and an old maccaroni hat. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.*
Philadelphia, July 31, 1775. ‖ ELIJAH WEED.

Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 3, 1775.
RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN HUMBLE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a ſnuff-coloured thick ſet coat and jacket, half-worn, ſtriped linen trowſers, buckſkin breeches, a ſmall caſtor hat, bound with black ribbon, old ſhoes, with maccaroni plated buckles, his hair long and black, wears it ſometimes tied and ſometimes buckled; a genteel looking young fellow, came into the country with Captain Oſborne about three months ago. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ JOSEPH WARNER.

Richland, Auguſt 4, 1775.
CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 26th of June laſt, a BAY MARE, having a ſtar in her forehead, is a natural pacer, about 13¼ hands, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
¶ THEOPHILUS EOULKE.

RUN away, in the night of the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in York-town, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named *Margaret Thornton*, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, red hair, ſtrong built, her face and arms much freckled; Had on, and took with her, a browniſh poplin gown, ruffled, a black quilted petticoat, greeniſh lining, a dark brown lincey petticoat, a ſilk handkerchief, two ſhifts, one white apron, one check ditto, an old black ſilk cloak, two pair of old white ſtockings, a pair of black everlaſting ſhoes, two calicoe ſhort gowns, and an old ſingle white handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, paid by
July 25, 1775. ‖ EPHRAIM PENINGTON.

WANTS EMPLOY,
A YOUNG MAN, who can be well recommended as a ſober induſtrious young fellow, either to wait on a family as Coachman, and underſtands horſes exceeding well, or any employment in huſbandry. Enquire of the Printers.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.
RUN away on the 30th of July laſt, from the ſubſcribers, living in Amity townſhip, Berks county, near the White Horſe, two ſervant men, viz. *Lawrence Carney*, an Iriſhman, a luſty chunky fellow, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has black curled hair; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a green upper jacket with ſleeves, and a ſpotted under ditto, a wool hat, a ſhirt, two pair of ſtriped trowſers, and a pair of leather breeches. The other named *Andrew Mullen*, a ſquat built fellow, with curled black hair, and grey eyes; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a long brown coat, and a ſilk jacket, with a piece tore off the fore ſkirt, a wool hat, ſome ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped ticken trowſers, dirty leather breeches, worſted ſtockings, and old pumps. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB CUPP and JOHN KIRLIN. ¶

WAS committed to the Goal of Burlington, on the ſecond day of this inſtant Auguſt, a certain JOHN PLATT, an Engliſhman, who confeſſes himſelf to be a Servant to Adam Williamſon, of Brandywine Hundred in New-Caſtle County, and who is advertiſed in the *Pennſylvania Gazette*, No. 2432. His Maſter is deſired to come or ſend immediately, pay Charges, and take him away.
¶ EPHRAIM PHILLIPS, Goaler.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.
RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodbridge, East New-Jerſey, on the night of the 23d of July laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Morgan*, about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, down look, brown buſhy hair, ſomething marked with the ſmall-pox, ſpeaks very coarſe, cannot read nor write, is ſomething of a balance waiter, can carry ſticks, rakes, forks or the like, on his chin or noſe, which he may likely do to get liquor as he has no money, unleſs he ſells ſome of his clothes; he had on, and took with him, two homeſpun linen ſhirts, the one check the other ſtriped, two homeſpun woollen ſhirts, two coats, one brown ſaggathy, one home made cloth mixed blue and white, a pair of drilling breeches, a pair of brown ſaggathy ditto, two pair of tow trowſers, worſted ſtockings, Germantown make, half-worn ſhoes, braſs buckles, one of which is mended with pewter, very clumſily. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
¶ JEREMIAH MANNING.

RUN away, in the night of the 13th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Sam's Creek, in Frederick county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Michael Kinnin*, about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high, of a brown complexion, very much freckled, and pitted with the ſmall-pox; he ſtutters remarkably in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, when he went away, one check ſhirt, one ozenbrigs ditto, a pair of tow trowſers, a brown body jacket, with ſleeves, one grey home made ditto, lined with tow linen, blue cloth breeches, a half-worn hat, a pair of ſhoes, and a pair of pumps, almoſt new. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by
¶ BENEDICK LIDDICH.

BROKE into the Paſture of the Subſcriber, Inn-keeper, near Gibbons's Mill, in Lampeter Townſhip, Lancaſter County, in the Night of the 15th of July laſt, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed about four Years, branded on the near Shoulder H, and Buttock I, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, two white Feet, ſhod before, paces and trots, appears to be a Hackney by having Saddle Marks. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away; ſhe having been advertiſed in the moſt public Places heretofore, as the Law directs.
¶ WILLIS DAVIS.

Somerſet County, Auguſt 2, 1775.
WHEREAS the ſale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the Right Honourable WILLIAM, Earl of Stirling, within my Bailiwick, have been often adjourned for want of buyers; and the ſale of the goods and chattels is now fixed for Thurſday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt inſt. at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and that of the lands for the 5th day of October next; the vendue to be held on the premiſes.---Theſe are therefore to notify the public, that the ſales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are ſatisfied. The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of ſale.
4 W. ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

STRAYED away, the 14th of July laſt, a black Milch COW, of a middling ſize, with ſome white under her belly, a half crop on her right ear, both horns cut. Whoever has or will take up the ſame, and bring her to the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, Philadelphia, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* reward, paid by WILLIAM M'MULLIN. ¶

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, living near the New-market, in Second-ſtreet, an indented Engliſh ſervant girl, named *Betſey Smith*, about 17 years of age, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has ſix toes on one foot; had on, when ſhe went away, an old red ſattin petticoat, lined with white muſlin, a white corded ſhort gown, black bonnet, and new leather ſhoes. JACOB BUNNER.
N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry her off, at their peril. *Auguſt* 8. 1775. §

Saliſbury Townſhip, June 29, 1775.
TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an indented Iriſh ſervant girl, named *Nancy Mackey*, alias *Munks*; ſhe is of a middle ſtature, light brown hair, has a remarkable ſharp noſe, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſpeaks a little with the brogue in the pronunciation of ſome words; ſhe had on, and took with her, a calicoe gown, a ſhort gown of ditto, black Barcelona handkerchief, a ſtriped lincey petticoat, a black rattinet quilted ditto, and new black taffaty bonnet; ſhe will, very probably, endeavour to paſs for a free woman, but as ſhe has had two baſtard children, and ran away laſt ſummer, ſhe has not yet ſerved the time of her ſecond indenture. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, and gives notice to her maſter, or brings her home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
ROBERT SMITH. ¶

FOUND, on the 20th of July, at the upper End of Market-ſtreet, a Bundle of Womens Apparel, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome Perſon newly come from ſea. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-Alley.

N. B. Said *LORT* has two Womens long Cloaks, and a Man's Huſſar Cloak, in his Poſſeſſion, which have been advertiſed before; if the Owners do not apply for them, they will be ſold.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſmall white HORSE, about 13 hands high, natural trotter, he has a little hitch of a pace, he is good in gears and under the ſaddle, he was ſhod new before, about 10 or 11 years old, on his off fore leg, juſt in the hollow of his leg, he has a lump. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living by the Sign of the Buck, in the townſhip aforeſaid, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CASPER WHITEMAN.

IRISH LINENS, of various Prices,
TO BE SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, by
THOMAS M'GLATHRY,
At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER's, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets. §

TO BE SOLD,

TWO valuable NEGROES, a Man and his Wife, both young and hearty, have had the Small-pox, and been bred up in the Country, the Man to Farming and the Woman to Houſewifery, ſold for no Fault but Want of Employ. They have a fine promiſing Male Child, two Years old, that has had the Small-pox, likewiſe to be ſold with them, if the Purchaſer chooſes. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 25 Years old, with a Female Child, about 4 Years old; the real Cauſe of her being ſold will be made known. Apply to the PRINTERS of this Paper. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SEBASTIAN ZIMMERMAN, Eſq; late of Maxatawny townſhip, Berks county, deceaſed, are hereby notified forthwith to come and pay off their reſpective balances, on or before the firſt day of September next; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, within the ſaid term, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all ſuch debtors, who neglect to comply herewith, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without further notice. ABRAHAM ZIMMERMAN, JACOB MECHLIN, } Executors.

§

WANTED to purchaſe, or rent, a ſmall Plantation, with tolerable good Improvements thereon, within a few Miles of Philadelphia. Likewiſe two or three Rooms in a good Houſe near the City are wanted.

N. B. A NEGROE WENCH, and the Time of an Engliſh Servant GIRL, very ſuitable for the Country, to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. 6w.

VIRGINIA, *July* 5, 1775.

THERE is in Prince-William County Goal, three Runaway Servants, viz. *Mattes Brown*, and *Catherine* his Wife, who ſay they belong to the Widow Lippencott in one of the Jerſeys. Alſo a Servant Man, who ſays his Name is *John Charles Bitten*, and belongs to Thomas Smith in the Jerſeys. The Owners are deſired to take them away, and pay the Fees due, to THOMAS YOUNG, Goaler.

Pequea, Saliſbury Townſhip, July 9, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday, the 30th ult. a ſmall dark bay HORSE, about 13¼ hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, has a remarkably ſmall tail, branded on the off buttock with the figure 9, and ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner mall have him again, ſhall receive the above reward. and reaſonaby charges. paid by ROBERT SMITH.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Swanſon-ſtreet, Southwark, near the Sign of St. Patrick, an indented ſervant woman, named *Jane Jackſon*, about 23 or 24 years of age; ſhe is about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, a ſtout fat woman; came from Ireland; is an artful ſly body; run away in March laſt, and was taken up at the Yellow Springs; it is likely ſhe will change her name to that of *Sally Hill*, as ſhe did before; had on, when ſhe went away, a linen cap, a new ſhift, a new black quilt, lined with red ſerge, old ſhoes, with yellow buckles, a blue and white ſtriped ſhort gown, a good check apron, and a check handkerchief. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB JONES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry her off, at their peril. ¶

Cumberland County, ſſ. July 5, 1775.

THESE are to notice the public, that JONAS SELEY obtained an obligation of me, for the ſum of Fifty Pounds, and a note for Four Pounds Fifteen Shillings: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment on ſaid obligation or note, for I am determined not to pay the money, as I have received no value for them.

JOHN GRAHAM. ¶

Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, July 11, 1775.

RUN away, laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *John Alderton*, a Barber by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet high, broad face, middling long chin, thick ſet, round ſhouldered, brown ſhort hair, loves ſtrong liquor, very talkative when drunk, pretends to play on the fife or beat a drum, ſhaves and dreſſes hair well, and is very cunning; he arrived at Annapolis in September laſt, and lived ſome time near that place; had on, when he went away, a jacket of ſuch ſtuff as the Negroes generally wear in Maryland, an old wool hat, tow ſhirt, drilling or Ruſſia ſheeting drawers, white thread ribbed ſtockings, new ſtrong ſhoes, with black buckles, and a cloth under-jacket; he is remarkable for ſize and appearance, and it is believed that he will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and offer himſelf to ſome of the militia companies for a fifer or drummer. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have a reward of SIX DOLLARS, if out of this county, and if within this county Five Shillings over and above what the law allows, paid by WILLIAM BROBSON, Barber. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the 9th day of this inſtant July, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Jack Perry*, about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has fair ſtraight hair, is very much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thick and large lips, ſtammers a little in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, an old brown waiſtcoat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old half-ſoaled ſhoes, tied with ſtraps. Any perſon that ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN MILLER.

STRAYED away from the Commons of this City, A BLACK COW, with a white Face and two white Feet, her Horns remarkably ſtraight, and a Scar on one of her Teats. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow and will bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

July 3, 1775. § ANDREW ALLEN.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcribers, in Hartford, Cheſter county, the third of July, 1775, Two Stray COWS; the one a brindle, with a white face, the other a black, with ſome white ſpots. The owner or owners coming and proving his or their property, and paying charges, may have them again.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,
AMBROSE EMERY.

¶

York-Town, June 23, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named *Jane Shepherd*, about 24 years of age, has been very ſtout, but fell away vaſtly by being under the Doctor's care, has black hair, one of her eyes always watering, and has often a ſore leg; had on, when ſhe went off, a gown with large red flowers, a lincey petticoat, with ſmall ſtripes, and a black durant quilted ditto, a white linen apron, about half worn, and a pair of new black waxed calf-ſkin ſhoes; ſhe has very black teeth occaſioned by ſmoaking: It is ſuppoſed ſhe will change her name and dreſs, as ſhe had run away before and was apprehended. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, and ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ MICHAEL SWOOPE.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be in Cranbury, with a young Iriſhman, named Thomas Johnſton, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has red hair; and a young woman, named Elizabeth Young, about 22 years of age, of a middle ſize, a ſervant to William White, of York-town, who has advertiſed Three Pounds reward for taking her up. ¶

Philadelphia, Seventh-Month 14, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM APPELLEY, a native of Old-England, about ten years ago, reſided in this city; if he is ſtill living, and will apply to the ſubſcriber, he may be informed of ſomething to his advantage; or if any perſon can give information of his place of abode, if ſtill living, or if dead, the information will be acknowledged as a particular favour. DANIEL OFFLEY. ¶

Glouceſter, July 10, 1775.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE, ſituate in the town of Glouceſter, now in the tenure of James Dundas, is very convenient for either ſtore or ſhop-keeper, being well accommodated with good cellars, and has been long occupied in that way, is alſo very convenient for taking in pork; it would alſo ſuit a genteel family, who have an inclination to retire from the noiſe and buſtle of the city; it is accommodated with a very good garden and ſeveral other conveniencies. Any perſon inclining to become a tenant, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A GENTEEL ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, two ſtories high, a well of good water at the door, with about 16 acres of well improved land, part of which is a handſome garden, well pailed in, and ſtocked with plenty of young bearing peach and pear trees, of the beſt fruit, ſituate two miles from the market, in the city of Philadelphia, and joining the Corporation Ferry, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, of which it commands a beautiful proſpect; it is a convenient place for a tradeſman, or gentleman's country ſeat. For terms and other particulars, enquire of JOSEPH OGDEN, at the ferry, or at the premiſes of WILLIAM BISPHAM.

AS the partnerſhip of FREEHAUFF and WYNKOOP, Grocers, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes, diſſolved the 25th of July, all perſons indebted to them are hereby requeſted to call and pay off their reſpective accompts to DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who is properly impowered to receive and give ſufficient receipts for the ſame. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accompts, that they may be ſettled.

The buſineſs is ſtill carried on at the ſame place, as uſual, by DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who ſells all kinds of Groceries, at the very loweſt price. ¶

Cheſter County, July 18, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Newlington, near Brandywine, an indented ſervant man, a Roman Catholick by profeſſion, named *Daniel Sulivan*, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, rough faced, grey eyes, a full mouth, thick lips, black hair ſomething curled, with a rough countenance, talks broken Engliſh, much on the brogue; had on, when he went away, an old tow ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, tied with leather ſtrings, and a new felt hat; he is apt to drink to exceſs, when he can get it, and behaves himſelf rudely when intoxicated; he talked much lately of joining General Gage's party, if he could get away. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive, if taken within 20 miles, *Twenty Shillings*; if 40 miles, *Forty Shillings*, and if out of the province, *Three Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSHUA PEIRCE. ¶

New Caſtle Goal, July 19, 1775.

NOW in the goal of ſaid county, the following perſons, viz. *John Coffy*, a runaway ſervant, from John Brown, in Lancaſter county; alſo *Mary Simmons*, belonging to Emory Sudler, of Newtown, Cheſter; likewiſe a Negroe man, called *Cæſar*, who belongs to Thomas Ruſſell, in Cæcil county, Maryland. Their maſters are deſired to come, in four weeks from this date, and take them away, or they will be ſold for their fees, by ¶ 4 W. THOMAS PUSEY.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away, laſt Tueſday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant boy, named JOSEPH WILKINS, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, clumſy made, dark complexion, and black ſtraight hair: Had on when he went away, an old ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, check ſhirt, ſuperfine broadcloth breeches, a pair of ſhoes, almoſt new, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH BULLOCK.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a Scotch ſervant man, named *David Renney*, by trade a taylor, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pock-marked, has long black buſhy hair, and talks pretty broad; had on, when he went away, a long light blue coat and waiſtcoat, with baſket buttons, corderoy breeches, ribbed thread ſtockings, old ſhoes, Pinchbeck buckles, white ſhirt, and a half-worn hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by JOHN COLLEY. ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry off ſaid ſervant.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, at the tavern of Joſeph Braden, on Durham road, in Bedminſter, in Bucks county, a SILVER WATCH, with a china face, ſteel chain, No. 9101, the maker's name *Rogers, London*; a grey ſurtout, with broad needle wrought buttons, about half worn; a new fine hat; a pair of ſhoes, half worn, with round yellow metal buckles. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a perſon who calls himſelf Thomas Boyd, ſays he came from the Forks of Delaware, a thick well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has black hair, about 25 or 26 years of age; had on a ſtriped cotton jacket, a white coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, with a ſtriped red and white ſilk handkerchief. Whoever apprehends the ſaid thief, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get the goods again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive *Six Pounds* reward, and for the goods alone *Three Pounds*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 17, 1775. § DAVID SIMPSON.

*** The thief is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Reading or Lancaſter.

PAUL FOOKS, Notary and Tabellion Public, for the French and Spaniſh Languages, Profeſſor in the College of this City, and ſworn Interpreter for the ſame,

GIVES NOTICE, That he has removed his Office from Second-ſtreet into Arch-ſtreet, at the Houſe in which Mrs. PEEL lately lived, oppoſite the Gate of Chriſt-Church Burying-ground: Where he continues to draw and tranſlate French and Spaniſh Writings, as Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Accompts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the Forms and Uſages of the reſpective Countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh Languages, in the greateſt Purity and Elegance, at his Houſe, Morning and Evening, and at the College at Eleven o'Clock as uſual.

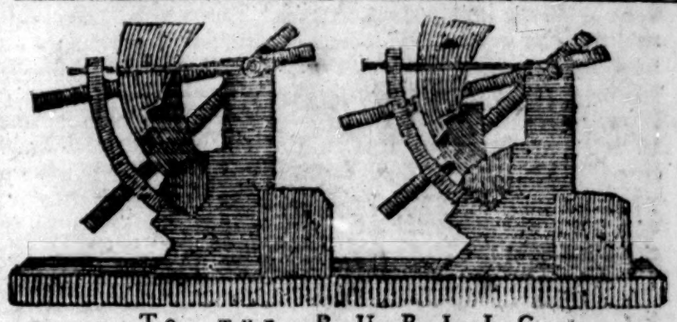
EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of July, 1775, two indented ſervants; ROBERT COLEBROOK, an Engliſhman, about 28 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair and combs up before, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on and took with him a new light coloured homeſpun cloth upper-jacket with ſmall metal buttons, and lined with ozenbrigs, a light-coloured ſuperfine under-jacket, about half-worn, and is a little ſhorter than the upper one, brown cloth breeches, a pair of dark cotton ſtriped trowſers, grey worſted ribbed ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, and a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, is a miller by trade, and a ſmart active fellow, came from England laſt fall. THOMAS SIMPSON (likewiſe from England) a ſhoemaker by trade, is a lad about 18 or 19 years of age, of a pale complexion, long viſage, buſhy hair, his legs crooked, and walks with his toes much turned in, is about 5 feet high; had on and took with him, a light-coloured ſagathy coat, with a piece put in on the left ſhoulder, a homeſpun ſhort jacket, brown knit breeches, and a pair of leather ditto, dark cotton ſtriped trowſers, a half worn felt hat, a pair of plain worſted ſtockings, and pair of cotton ditto, and ſhoes patched on the ſides. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive for ROBERT COLEBROOK, FIVE POUNDS, and for THOMAS SIMPSON, THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS MAYBURY. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Middleton townſhip, Cumberland county, on the 26th of June laſt, *Patrick Croſby*, a native Iriſhman, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has dark brown hair, ſometimes tied with a falſe club, ſmooth faced, heavy eye-brows, ſquints a little with his right eye, has a ſcar over his left eye, high on his forehead, a thick ſet fellow, ſtoops when walking, has thick ankles; had on, or took with him, a blue broadcloth coat, with white waſhed metal buttons, lined with blue ſhaloon, a ſtriped ſilk and cotton jacket, a drab coloured broadcloth jacket, with mohair buttons, buckſkin breeches, new raccoon hat, two pair of white thread and one pair of grey ſtockings, good ſhoes, with broad carved plated buckles, two linen and two hemp ſhirts, two pair of hemp trowſers, one pair lengthened in the legs; he took alſo with him a large double wrought pocket-book, lined with red durant, and a Jerſey Three Pound bill, printed red, a Fifty Shilling bill and ſeveral others: He is ſuppoſed to have gone away with his half brother *William Ougan*, a native Iriſhman, about 30 years of age, by trade a ſailor, ſerved his time with George Moor, bricklayer, in Lancaſter, and, as he ſerved his time out, he will have his indentures with him. Whoever takes up ſaid *Patrick Croſby*, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT CALLENDER.

N. B. Whoever apprehends ſaid runaway is deſired to ſearch him, and take what money he has, as he took a great quantity with him, which he ſtole. *July* 5, 1775. ¶



TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber's MILL and WORKS, in the Town of Darby, are in excellent Order for carrying on an extenſive Trade in the FULLING and DYING Buſineſs: Where Cloths Camblets, Stuff, &c. are dyed blue, green, buff, brown, and all common Cloth-colours, and neatly dreſſed; Broadcloths dyed, tentered and preſſed; Linen and Cotton dyed blue.

N. B. Cloths, &c. are received for me by Captain *John Hyder*, at the Old Ferry-Houſe; *Aaron Muſgrave*, *Nathaniel Donnell*, and *Joſeph Rigby*, Merchants, near the Drawbridge; *Joſeph Vandergrift*, at the Croſs-keys; *Valentine Weaver*, and *Mary Witbey*, in the Borough of Cheſter; where Attendance will be given once a Week, by AARON OAKFORD,

¶ 12 s. Fuller and Dyer.

Norrington, July 18, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſtant, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *Stephen Archer*; he came from London with Captain Cook in 1773, is of a brown complexion, and has a mark on his right cheek, is 5 feet 5 inches high; had on, when he went away, a jacket of this country whitiſh cloth, with metal buttons, pretty much torn, an old felt hat, grey woollen trowſers, patched on the knees, ſtrong ſoaled ſhoes, with odd buckles, one plated and the other a braſs one, a homeſpun ſhirt, with patches; he is fond of reading Newspapers. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in the work-houſe, or any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOHN RITTINGER, living in Norrington, Philadelphia county. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Douglas townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, above Falconer's Swamp, a Dutch ſervant lad, named *Henry Rap*, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, black hair, thin bodied, a little ſquint eyed on the left ſide, high hips; had on a new woollen felt hat, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, good ſhoes, a ſhort light grey cotton coat, with a little collar. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 17, 1775. § GEORGE SCHNEIDER.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the poſt-office, Philadelphia, an old rediſh brindle COW, with mottled white face, round both eyes two inches circumference is a rediſh colour, her back is bowed up like a hog, wide horns, buſhy ſhort tail, white at the end, and a good deal white on her belly; I ſuppoſe ſhe is gone towards Germantown or Flower-town, as I found her there twice before. Whoever has taken up ſaid cow, and will bring her to me, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 24, 1775. § WILLIAM RICHARDS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Sunbury town, Northumberland county, a certain James Hamilton *(being in cuſtody for his taxes) he is a thick ſet fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has a very remarkable cut upon his right wriſt. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow ſhall have* Ten Shillings, *if taken in the county, and if out of the county* Twenty Shillings, *and reaſonable charges, paid by* ROBERT M'BRIDE, *Conſtable.*